

The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXX. NO. 24.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

DETAILS ADD TO THE HORRORS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The Death Roll Estimated at One Hundred and Forty Three and Even Greater—Ninety-Four Bodies Identified—Heart-Rending Scenes at the Mortuary Hall—The Experiences of Some Who Escaped—Only One American Perished.

Paris, May 5.—A sombre feeling pervades every class of society. The newspapers, without exception, describe the disaster at the grand bazaar de charite in the sober and simple terms befitting so appalling an event. The catastrophe will always be remembered as one of the most fearful that ever befallen a European city. Nothing comparable in loss of life has ever occurred here, except the fire which destroyed the opera comique in 1887. Singularly enough, that disaster happened in the same month of the year, and eighty persons were burned to death, while forty-five were officially registered as missing. In aristocratic circles, the numberless dinner parties and other functions of a gayly opening season have been abandoned.

It is now estimated that there were in the neighborhood of 1,200 persons in the building when the fire was discovered, about one-half of whom escaped unhurt. Some estimates place the number of dead at 143, others at a still higher figure.

The amount of administrative negligence surrounding the catastrophe is almost inconceivable. The structure was so combustible that many of the victims, if not most of them, have been burned alive, without suffocation. No sort of inspection seemed to have been made in advance by the municipal or police authorities or by the prefect of police.

Mrs. F. B. Gilmore, of New York, had a narrow escape. She had consented to act as a saleswoman at the stall of Mme Costa Beauregard. She left the Hotel Terminus, where she was staying, about 1:30 o'clock, accompanying the Vicomtesse Savigny. The sale was going well, when suddenly her maid cried: "Madame, sauvez vous. Voilà le feu." (Madame save yourself. There is a fire). Mrs. Gilmore, with wonderful presence of mind, rushed toward the main entrance, but seeing the danger of being trampled to death, she ran back to the rear of the building where she saw a window that opened in the wall, through which she soon reached the street.

Monsieur Clari, the papal nuncio, who had attended to pronounce his blessing upon the bazaar, says he was talking to the Duchesse d'Alençon at 2:50 o'clock. He adds: "Around me was a group of blind children. Several of these must have perished. My heart is bleeding to think of all those poor creatures. It is too horrible to speak of."

Dr. Nachtel, who has directed the ambulance force, says that the number of bodies found was very inadequate idea of the number of victims as dozens were burned completely to ashes.

The Vicomte Damas identified his wife's body by a piece of hair cloth which she wore next to her skin as a member of the third order of St. Francis.

M. Jean Raffaelli, the painter, says: "My daughter had the mark of a heel stamped into her back. She was trampled in the heap at the door, near the main entrance. Her mother tried to pull her from the blazing fire, but she said: 'It is useless, save yourself as I shall die in any case.' Her mother replied: 'I shall not leave you. I will take you or stay and die with you.' Both escaped though severely injured."

The Abbe Marbot says the Comtesse Villeneuve returned to search for her two daughters, failed to find them and perished herself.

M. Lopine, the prefect of police who is severely censured for lack of proper supervision of the preparatory arrangements, says in excuse that the patrons and patronesses of the bazaar were reactionists and he feared, if he meddled with their private affairs, that they would say he was trying to suppress a Roman Catholic enterprise.

M. Faure has received telegrams of condolence from Queen Victoria, the Emperor Nicholas, the Emperor William, King Humbert and other sovereigns, all couched in terms of the deepest sympathy.

The body of the Duchesse d'Alençon, has been identified. The secretary of the prefecture, accompanied by the maid of the duchess and a footman belonging to the household of the duke, examined the rows of bodies. Several servants stopped before a blackened and mutilated corpse. They declared that it was the remains of their mistress, and also sent for the dentist of the duchess.

The latter after examining the corpse for half an hour declared it was that of the duchess.

Terrible scenes continued to be enacted at the Palais d'Industrie this afternoon. The mother of the 4-year-old child, Alfred David, one of the victims, arrived during the day for the purpose of taking the body away with her. It was decided, however, that it was inadvisable to show her the ghastly remains of her child. When this news was communicated to the unfortunate mother, in a paroxysm of grief she tried to force her way into the mortuary hall, screaming: "I will see my child!" It was found necessary to forcibly remove the poor woman, whose case is one of the most distressing. It appears that Mme David lost her husband a month ago and that her only other child died a fortnight ago.

The unidentified bodies, as well as the jewels recovered from the debris, have been photographed by the Bert method and the funeral service of the victims has been fixed for the cathedral of Notre Dame. M. Faure will attend and Pere Richard will probably officiate.

At tonight's session of the cabinet it was decided to ask the chamber of dep-

uties for a special credit in aid of the needy families. The minister of justice communicated to his colleagues the first results of the inquiry into the causes of the fire. The investigating magistrate, M. Bertou, reports that there was great carelessness and imprudence in the principal arrangements for the bazaar.

Former Consul General S. E. Morse said to the representative of the Associated Press this afternoon: "It was singularly fortunate that there was only one American victim. This was indeed remarkable, because just now there is an unusually large number of Americans in Paris. They are generous supporters of such fetes as the grand bazaar de charite, and, more over, it gave them a favorable opportunity of getting into close quarters with the aristocracy and many of the celebrities of Paris."

Mrs. Porges was the only American victim. She was a Miss Weisweiler. Her daughter accompanied her to the bazaar and escaped uninjured. The Porges family reside in Vienna.

At 7 o'clock this evening, the police officials announced that ninety-four bodies had been positively identified. There are nineteen bodies still unidentified, among which must be those of the Comtesse de Lupe and Mme. Nitti's second daughter, both of whom are missing. Viscountess Malezieux, is now placed among those officially identified.

M. Gosse, the notary, on learning that his wife and two daughters were among the victims was so prostrated that his life is despaired of.

M. Girard, director of the municipal laboratory, reports that the Etherfoot lamps used in the cinematograph set fire to the film, the flames then igniting the apparatus.

Tonight such theatres as are open are almost empty, and the large cafes on the boulevards are practically deserted.

London, May 5.—The Times publishes an interview which its Paris correspondent had last evening with the Duchess d'Uzes. She said: "The first gleam of fire came from a spot but a short distance from where I was standing. I was dazed, so swiftly did the flames spread. I can compare it only to the bursting of a rocket. There was no such thing in my case as reaching the main entrance, but near me was a small door leading to a waste piece of ground behind the bazaar structure. I rushed through this and was soon in the open air though still in an enclosure. I had passed, as it were, under an archway of flames, but was only slightly burned. The hair above my left temple was singed."

A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that Michael Heine, the manager of the bazaar, admitted last evening that the arrangements were evidently ill made, adding: "We ought to have foreseen that such a disaster as this was possible, but the stalls have been increasing every year and we were unconscious not to lose an inch of ground."

Sister of Empress of Austria Among the Paris Victims.

London, May 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says: "Not until this morning, (Wednesday) had the Emperor and Empress of Austria heard that the Duchesse d'Alençon was among the victims. The Empress was devotedly attached to her sister and is completely overcome by the bereavement. The dinner which was to be given to the queen regent and the queen of Holland at the Chateau Lainev where the emperor and empress are staying has been canceled."

The empress has been weeping all day over the loss of her favorite sister, and declines to receive food or nourishment. This morning none of the attendants dared place a newspaper at her majesty's breakfast table. When she did not find it in its usual place she called for it and opened it, trembling with anxiety. She could not believe that her sister, the Duchesse d'Alençon was more than injured. After breakfast she went for her usual walk in the deer park surrounding the fairy-like Castle Lainev. She went alone. Before she returned to her room she had received a telegram from her sister, the Comtesse Trani, who is in Paris, confirming the news of the death of the duchess. The empress burst into sobs, returned to the castle and with her two daughters went to her boudoir, which she has not left since.

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

Governor Black Signs the Bill—A City Second in Population to London—A Synopsis of the Bill.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Governor Black signed the Greater New York charter today. The following is a brief synopsis of the main provisions of the new charter:

The municipality is divided into five boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, which are in turn each sub-divided into ten council districts. The mayor will be elected for four years at a salary of \$15,000 per annum, instead of for two years at \$10,000, as at present. With the exception of popular vote, all municipal officers will be appointed by the mayor, who may remove at will during the first six months of his tenure. There will be a board of four, as at present. The department of public works is abolished and water supply, sewer, bridge and street bureaus will replace it, their heads to be appointed by the mayor. There will be a municipal legislature of 25 members, elected by a system of wards. The council of twenty-eight districts and the assembly of five members from each of the twenty-one senatorial districts in the Greater New York. Brooklyn and Long Island are names no longer known on the map. Greater New York covers a territory of 359 square miles, 32 miles long and 16 miles wide, with an estimated population of about 3,400,000, second in both respects only to London. The first mayor will be elected November 2nd next.

At Somerville, N. J., Jacob S. Johnson, colored, an ex-preacher, is hanged for the murder of Annie Beekman. He died protesting his innocence.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

FAILS OF RATIFICATION BY THE SENATE.

Proposition to Ratify Receives Four Votes Less Than the Required Two-Thirds Majority—Senator Mills' Telling Speech Against the Treaty—Visible Effect on Senators of His Argument—England's Attitude Toward Greece and Armenia Has Its Effect.

Washington, May 5.—The senate today, by the vote of 42 to 26, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Senators Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffrey, Clay, Culom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walcott, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson; total 42.

Nays—Senators Baker, Bate, Carter, Butler, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansburg, Harris of Kansas, Harris of Tennessee, McMillan, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, White; total 26.

A total of sixty-nine votes was cast, leaving nineteen senators who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows: Two affirmative senators being paired with one negative senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner, with Chilton against; Sewell and Earle, with Withers against. Senator George was paired for this and was soon absent. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenney, and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short, spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills, of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that the agreement was the most objectionable, not to say contradictory in terms. He pointed out especially the provisions for the settlement of controversies under the treaty, insisting that it was adopted by the senate to the article of the treaty declared against their inclusion, the sixth and eighth articles made provision for them. He held that as long as these articles remained in the treaty, the United States could claim that questions of territorial rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances, he asked, what was to prevent England from purchasing the island of Cuba or any other American territory, and insisting on the objection on the part of the United States, insisting upon the reference of the dispute to arbitration? He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war and implored the senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance. The speech made a visible impression, and the opinion was general that the treaty should be amended so as to repair the inconsistency explained.

Sensor Tillman asked that time be given for such an amendment. Owing, however, to the fact that the senate was under the necessity of voting at 4 o'clock there could be no postponement except by unanimous consent.

Sensor Carter, who has from the first been one of the most active and effective opponents of the treaty, interposed objection. He said he would put on record his objection to the postponement of the vote until another day, but if the vote was to be taken today he would insist upon it at the specified time. He made a very pungent speech in opposition. He said there could be no doubt of the partiality of the government toward the people of the United States towards the arbitration treaty. He said that the reason here never would be a difficulty in securing an agreement for arbitration of any specific dispute with any nation, but it was not necessary for the people to tie themselves in an agreement of an indefinite scope and extent, especially with a country which had shown itself so completely out of sympathy with the feelings of the people of the United States by the position England had taken in European affairs.

Sensor Hoar replied briefly, going over the general argument in favor of the treaty and contending especially that the objection of inconsistency in regard to territorial claims was not well founded.

It was evident before the ballot was completed that the motion to ratify would be beaten. The absence of some senators unpaired, who were considered favorable to arbitration, was accepted as an unfavorable indication. The covert opposition to ratification was made very manifest after the vote was announced. Some senators who were recorded among the yeas spoke quite openly of objectionable features, confessing that they had cast their votes in the affirmative in deference to public opinion. Among those who waited in the senate corridors to receive the news was Mr. Michael Davitt, who appeared much pleased at the result.

Sensor Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, declined to express an opinion on publication, but talked freely with his friends. To them he attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at England's course in the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the island of Crete from Ottoman dominion and in the Armenian massacres and with the "evident" designs of Great Britain upon the Transvaal.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, all of which were in executive session, the senate refused to authorize the publication of the details.

NEW BERN COUNCILMEN.

Commissions Issued to the Governor's Appointees—Their Names Refused to the Press—Directors of Raleigh Insane Asylum Appointed.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 5.—Commissions for five councilmen for New Bern were mailed today by the governor. There was a refusal to give their names at the executive office; but it was learned that they are men selected by republicans of the various wards and recommended.

The governor appoints James Q. Williams, J. R. Rogers and Jesse B. Ball, all of Wake county, directors of the Central hospital. Three old directors whose terms expire do not propose to hold over and so there is no difficulty as to these new men. Such is the information given out at the executive office.

IN THE SENATE.

Kentucky's New Senator Takes His Seat. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. To Annul an Order of Ex-President Cleveland's Civil Service.

Washington, May 5.—The open session of the senate today was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was not completed up to the time of adjournment. Among the amendments proposed was one suspending the order of President Cleveland, including many million of acres as forest reserves.

Mr. Deboe, of Kentucky, took the oath of office at the opening of the session and was cordially greeted by his republican associates.

One of the amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, offered by Senator Wilson, of Washington, provoked considerable civil service discussion. It required the appointment of commissioners to classify Northern Pacific lands in the northwest, "by and with the consent of the senate."

Sensor Gorman urged that this was an effort to take the offices out of the civil service. The amendment was finally modified and adopted so that the appointees shall be confirmed by the senate, and all be divided between the political parties.

Sensor Gorman remarked that he hoped the proposition as to due recognition of the political parties would be carried out in good faith. In certain recent appointments no attention had been paid to such provisions. Commissioners had been appointed, he said, without reference to their party loyalty and party interests.

Sensor Morgan offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

At 2:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Senator Davis, the senate went into executive session.

The open session was resumed at 4:20 o'clock p. m., and the consideration of the sundry civil bill resumed.

Sensor Pettigrew, of South Dakota, offered an amendment authorizing the president to suspend the order of President Cleveland withdrawing millions of acres from the public domain and constituting them forest reserves. The amendment also proposed an appropriation of \$150,000 for surveys of these lands.

In the course of the debate Senator Allison said that the main portion of the amendment had been prepared by the secretary of the interior under the eye of the president.

Sensor Pettigrew added that assurance had been given, he would not say from whom, that if the amendment was adopted the president would suspend the order. In response to a statement by Senator Gorman that a point of order would be made against the amendment, Senator Pettigrew declared that if the amendment went out on a point of order he would see that the point was sustained, and that he would believe was given as to the orders creating forest reservations. Final action on the amendment was deferred.

At 5:10 o'clock p. m., the senate adjourned.

Railway Postal Clerks' Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., May 5.—The fourth division of railway postal clerks held its annual convention here today. President J. W. Brown presided. There was considerable discussion over a proposition to make the organization a general mutual accident order. This was referred to the national order.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the work of L. F. Livingston, now pending before congress, providing a severe penalty for any one who enters a postal car by violence or who assaults a postal clerk.

Delegates to the National Association convention which meets in Philadelphia on June 16th were elected as follows: A. J. Kelly, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; John Hogan, of Waycross, Ga.; H. P. Potter, of Jacksonville, Fla.; and S. E. Henry, of Charleston, S. C.

New officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: J. W. Brown, re-elected president; C. W. Collins, vice president; R. C. White, re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Jacksonville, Fla., was selected as the meeting place for the association next year. The convention will be held on the first Wednesday in May.

Nominations by the President.

Washington, May 5.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Henry A. Castle, of Minnesota, auditor for the postoffice department; Stanford Newell, of Minnesota, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands; James Bixby, of Minnesota, commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee and Choctaw nations; Elip Jennings, postmaster, New Decatur, Alabama.

The Senate Committees.

Washington, May 5.—A caucus of the republican senators was held today and the report of the committee on committees adopted. The democrats will hold a caucus tomorrow to make their assignments after which the committee appointments on both sides will be officially announced.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK

OF A. & N. C. RAILROAD FOUND IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Convicts Taken to Fayetteville to Testify in a Robbery Case—Charlotte to Erect a "Mecklenburg Declaration" Monument. The Vance Monument Fund—Bribery in Charlotte Municipal Election—No Politics in School Board Appointments.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., May 5.

The state treasurer was today examining some boxes in his department, packed many years ago, and found \$12,666 of certificates of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina railway.

Mrs. Russell expects to give at the executive mansion next Friday afternoon a reception to a number of school children.

Major E. M. Hayes, U. S. A., was appointed by the governor today a commissioner on the part of this state to the Tennessee centennial exposition. He will go to Nashville this month.

A deputy sheriff took two convicts from the penitentiary to Fayetteville this morning as witnesses in a case of robbery. One of the two is Charles Johnson, of Wake, a notorious criminal.

Among today's arrivals are Democratic State Chairman Clement Manly and Marshall Mott.

A monument is to be erected at Charlotte in honor of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and will cost \$2,000, which is in hand.

Funds for the proposed monument or statue to Senator Vance comes in with marked slowness.

J. S. Dunn, of the Forty-sixth North Carolina regiment, declares that six men of his company (F) aided by three or four Croatian Indians, members of Company A, burned the "apple tree" at Appomattox.

It is said that at Charlotte Monday in the municipal election there was an almost open purchase of votes, quotations ranging from \$1 to \$25.

The cool weather continues, with light showers today. There was snow near Shelby Saturday night.

C. H. Mebane, state superintendent of public instruction, writes quite a sharp letter to some persons who sought to have him make political appointments of local boards of the colored normal schools. He declares there must be no politics in the public schools.

The board of trustees (or directors) of the insane asylum here (or central hospital) met today. The question at issue was whether the entire old board was to hold over. R. O. Burton, a very able lawyer, argued, and cited very strong authorities. The republican side admitted the great strength of his arguments.

Many prominent Baptists took dinner here today on their way to the convention at Wilmington. Raleigh sends a strong delegation.

Sensor Butler's urges Governor Russell to take up (through the railway commission) at once the reduction of freight and passenger rates in this state.

A SPECIAL INVITATION

To the Governor to Attend Memorial Exercises—President Whitman at Shaw University.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 5.—Governor Russell accepts a special invitation of the Ladies' Memorial Association here to participate in the memorial exercises next Monday. A salute will be fired by cadets at the south gate of the capital during the movement of the procession to the cemetery.

President Whitman, of Columbia university, Washington, will deliver the annual address before Shaw university here.

Meeting of Raleigh Insane Asylum Board.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 5.—The board of directors of the insane asylum met at 3 o'clock and organized. Its three new members took the oath of office. J. D. Biggs was elected president. George B. Curtis was elected a member of the executive committee. Dr. George Robinson, of Smithfield, brother of Judge Robinson, was elected first assistant physician, vice Dr. Faison, whose term had expired. The election of second assistant physician, steward and matron was indefinitely postponed. The board meets again about July 10th. Three old members of the board, John B. Broadfoot, Boykin and R. R. Cotten, retired without contest.

Baltimore Grocers Assign.

Baltimore, May 5.—William B. Meyer and Henry B. Christif, wholesale grocers, trading at No. 121 Chesapeake, as James Meyer & Co., made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to Mr. Walter B. Swindell. The bond has been fixed at \$15,000, and the assets are estimated at \$12,500. No estimate has been made of liabilities. Slow collections are said to be the cause of the failure.

To Oppose Increased Tobacco Tax.

Charlotte, N. C., May 5.—The Winston (N. C.) tobacco board of trade met today to protest against the increase in the senate tariff bill of the tax on tobacco from 6 to 8 cents. The board will seek the operation of all North Carolina and Virginia tobacco manufacturers in opposing the increase.

Tenders His Resignation.

Washington, May 5.—William Martin Aiken, of Ohio, supervising architect of the treasury has tendered his resignation to secretary Gage to take effect July 1st.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

A VICTORY FOR THE GREEKS

The Turks Defeated in the Greatest Battle of the War, and Also Repulsed in Another Engagement—The Slaughter Terrible.

Athens, May 5.—The Greek fleet has captured at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica a schooner in which Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, the Anglo-American member of parliament recently visited the Turks. The vessel will be taken to the Piraeus for examination.

5 p. m.—A private dispatch received here from the front says that a battle between the Greeks and Turks began today at Alvali, between Velestino and Pharsalos.

Larissa, May 5.—Six divisions of Turkish troops have marched forward to Pharsalos and it is understood here that the porte has given Edhem Pasha a free hand.

Salonica, May 5.—It is officially announced that eight Turkish warships have left the Dardanelles and after proceeding to the Cassandra Peninsula, sailed for the island of Lemnos (Stalini).

London, May 5.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Ten thousand Turks attacked the Greek position at Velestino. The fire ceased at 4 o'clock this afternoon and it is evident that the Greeks have met a great success. There has been great slaughter at Pharsalos, where the battle is proceeding. Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs as to the engagement at Velestino: 'With God's help our side has conquered.'"

The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "Simultaneously with the attack at Velestino, the Turks attacked the Greek outposts at Tatar, near Pharsalos. It is said that both attacks have been repulsed by the Greeks. General Smolenski says: 'The vale at Velestino is deluged with blood.'"

An American man-of-war has joined the international squadron at Phalarum.

The Greek government has protested to the powers against the acts of violence and rapine being committed by the Turks in Thessaly.

London, May 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that the special and extraordinary expense of the war department from March 18th, 1896, to April 13th, 1897, were £3,500,000 pounds sterling.

London, May 6.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph under date of Wednesday says: Following is the official dispatch from Major Palis, chief of staff of the Greek forces in Thessaly, describing the fighting at Pharsalos.

"The Turks attacked our advance posts at 2 o'clock. Since yesterday the enemy's movement had indicated an intention to cut off our left wing, and today they attacked our front. Our advance posts retreated, as they were fighting against very much superior numbers and took up a position in front of our right wing.

"An artillery duel ensued along the extensive line. The enemy's attack advanced in perfect order, at three points in large numbers, but they were speedily checked by our infantry.

"The respective losses are as yet unknown. The crown prince took a very active part in the combat. He advanced within range of the Turkish fire, greatly inspiring the men. Prince Nicholas was equally active at the right wing and directed the fire of his battery against the Turkish batteries. His coolness greatly encouraged the troops.

"We maintain all our positions intact, and the engagement will certainly be continued tomorrow (Thursday). We calculate that about 15,000 Turks attacked our wing. They rushed down the hill slopes in vast numbers. The enemy was our superior in both artillery and cavalry. The calibre of their guns was larger, while their numbers were almost double ours. We had no cavalry, because our only squadron had been used for scouting and had gone to Trikkala."

London, May 6.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Volo under date of Wednesday, says: "The biggest battle of the war began near Velestino this morning. As a result of it the Turkish force of 40,000 men has been repulsed. The Turkish plan was to seize the hills on the north, dividing Pharsalos from Velestino."

Marriage of Miss Augusta Grady.

Atlanta, Ga., May 5.—Miss Augusta King Grady, the only daughter of the late Henry W. Grady, was married today at noon to Eugene R. Black The wedding occurred at the First Methodist church and the ceremony was performed by Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church. The bridal party was entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Henry W. Grady at her home on Ponce de Leon circle.

General Miles Sails for Greece.

New York, May 5.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., accompanied by Captain Maus, of his staff, sailed today for Southampton. General Miles is going to observe the military operations in the war between Greece and Turkey.